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## CONTENTS.

<p>Oriental Coins, with special reference to those of Southern India, . . . . . 49</p> <p>Fractional Currency, . . . . . 55</p> <p>The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens illustrative of the Science of Medicine, . . . . . 59</p> <p>Bucharest College Medals, . . . . . 61</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Mound Building, . . . . . 62</p> <p>Masonic Medals, . . . . . 63</p> <p>PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Boston Numismatic Society, . . . . . 68</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">American Numis. and Arch. Society, . . . . . 68</p> <p>Medals relating to St. Charles Borromeo, . . . . . 68</p>	<p>GLEANINGS:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Shakespeare's Allusions to Coins, . . . . . 69</p> <p>OBITUARY:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Mr. George A. Leavitt, . . . . . 70</p> <p>NOTES AND QUERIES:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Marriage Medals, . . . . . 70</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Medals issued by Le Regiment de la Calotte, . . . . . 70</p> <p>COIN SALES:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Haines Collection, . . . . . 71</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Ely Collection, . . . . . 71</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Hart Collection, . . . . . 71</p> <p>Editorial, . . . . . 72</p> <p>Currency, . . . . . 72</p>
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JANUARY 1st, 1889.

18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

We rarely quote what contemporaries say of the *Journal*, but must deviate from our rule to give the following from a recent number of the *The Sunday School Times*.

THE *American Journal of Numismatics* has probably done more than any other single agency to advance the interests of numismatic science in this country. To those who have no higher idea of numismatology than a more or less systematic hoarding and trading of coins, an investigation of such material as this Quarterly furnishes, would come with the freshness of a revelation. Few sciences bear directly or indirectly upon so many human interests, or throw light into so many dark corners, as this study of coins, medals, and tokens. It is the daughter of metallurgy no less than of fine art, the handmaid of history, economics, and archaeology. The *American Journal* is rich in its original matter, as well as in its selections from the writings of the highest authorities at home and abroad. It comes in fine dress, clearly printed on heavy paper, usually with a frontispiece illustration. With the July number, it enters upon the twenty-third volume. Published by the Boston Numismatic Society, at 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass. Price, \$2 a year.





COINS OF INDIA.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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VOL. XXIII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1889.

No. 3.

## ORIENTAL COINS.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY R. H. C. TUFNELL, M. S. C., F. Z. S.

[Continued from Vol. XXIII, p. 31.]

WE must now pass to a short consideration of the types of European coins minted in Southern India, far the most numerous of which, with the exception of those of the English (to be afterwards considered), were struck by the Portuguese. An instructive little handbook (in four fasciculi) of these coins was published in Bombay in 1883 by Dr. Gerson da Cunha, but this is now out of print and no longer procurable, except by chance. In this interesting work the following is given as the extent of the Portuguese power in India when at its height:—

"When their star was in the ascendant, and consequently they, in the zenith of their energy and vitality, the Portuguese held dominion over the east coast of Africa, the Persian Gulf, the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula to the confines of China. The *quinas* then floated over the following fortified towns: Ormus, Diu, Damao, Goa, Bassein, Chaul, Hanowar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Cranganore, Cochin, Calaiate, Colombo, Malacca, Ternate, Tidore, Amboina, Macao, Solor and Timor. Out of these towns, eight had established in them mints which issued money more or less regularly in gold, silver, copper, and tutenag, but two of them in the last two metals only, until the forcible abolition through their capture by the Dutch. The following were the mint marks of six of these towns:—

B	.	.	.	.	Bassein.	D, or D-O	.	.	.	Diu.
C-LO	.	.	.	.	Ceylon. <sup>1</sup>	G, or G-A	.	.	.	Goa.
D	.	.	.	.	Damao.	M, or M-A	.	.	.	Malacca.

"No mark of the Chaul and Cochin mints has yet been made out, although the *Archivo Portuguez Oriental* contains authentic documents relating to their foundation and their operations, besides preserving for posterity interesting decrees and proclamations, referring to various coinages and changes in the value of money."

<sup>1</sup> Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C. C. S., to whom I am greatly indebted for information regarding the coins of the Dutch in Ceylon in the following pages, informs me that Rhys Davids (loc. cit., p. 36) is in error in asserting

that "no coins are known to have been struck by the Portuguese in or for Ceylon." Mr. Bell's cabinet contains two bearing the Ceylon mint mark (C-Lo).



Of the issues of these mint towns by far the commonest met with are naturally those struck at Goa, which from almost the first appearance of the Portuguese in this country has been the capital of their possessions (commonly known as "India-Portuguesa"). As far back as the commencement of the sixteenth century, we find the Portuguese settled in Cochin, but with an eye on Goa as the object of their ambition. This town was at that time under the suzerainty of the kings of Bijapur, but no sooner did the great Alfonso de Albuquerque arrive to assume the governorship of the Portuguese Indies, than he decided to seize it, and on the 10th February, 1510, entering the harbor with his fleet and surprising the garrison, he made himself master of the town. Hearing shortly afterwards of the temporary absence of the governor, the King of Bijapur retook it and garrisoned it with a strong force of Mohammedans. These, however, held it but for a short time, for on Albuquerque's return in the following November he recovered it, and it has remained the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India ever since. No better governor of a newly annexed dependency could probably have been found than Albuquerque, for he at once set out to work to enlarge and fortify the place, "he established laws and tribunals, encouraged commerce, favored marriages between the European settlers and the natives, and caused a mint to be erected and money to be coined in the name of Emmanuel, King of Portugal." From this time for upwards of a century the story of the Portuguese in India is one of gradually increasing power, while in like ratio the capital grew in importance, till in 1557 we find it raised to the dignity of an archbishopric. At the commencement of the seventeenth century the records are said to prove that in the city alone there were no less than 150,000 persons professing the Christian religion. Meanwhile, however, another power had been growing in the East in the Dutch, who in 1603 blockaded Goa, but failed to take it. At the same time, by withdrawing a large share of the trade which the Portuguese had hitherto enjoyed, they considerably weakened their position, and from this time dates the commencement of the wane of their power. Within the next forty years Ceylon, Malacca and the Moluccas were lost, and so rapid was their fall that Tavernier tells us that when he visited the locality in 1648 many of the inhabitants, who on the occasion of his first visit (1642) boasted of incomes of 2,000 crowns, were beggars when he went the second time. Henceforward, little by little, point after point, was lost, the Dutch and English gradually increasing in power at the expense of the Portuguese, and then the latter by degrees driving out the former, till by the middle of the eighteenth century the only mint towns left to Portugal were Goa and Diu. Of these, the latter continued operations till 1864, and the former till the signing of the monetary convention of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty on the 18th of March, 1880. By this convention the former coinage of the Portuguese in India became obsolete, and the English rupee and anna system was made the only legal tender throughout the Portuguese territories. All their coins were to be struck by the authority of the Government of Portuguese India, but were to be coined on their behalf by the Government of British India and by no other agency. The series consists of rupees, half rupees, quarter rupees, and one-eighth rupee in silver, each bearing on one side the effigy of the King of Portugal, with the legend *Ludovicus I, Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex*, or such other effigy

and legend as the government may from time to time desire, and on the other side the value of the coin, the year of the Christian era, and the words *India Portuguesa*. The copper coins are similarly stamped, and of the value of *half tanga*, *quarter tanga*, *eighth tanga* and *real*, corresponding, respectively, to the half anna, pice, half pice, and pie of the British system.

To turn now to the issues in use prior to the signing of the convention, we find a vast number of coins struck in gold, silver, copper, and tutenag,<sup>1</sup> a new stamp usually marking the rule of each successive governor. These coins generally bear on one side the coat of arms of Portugal, so frequently seen over the entrance porches of the Goanese churches in St. Thomé and elsewhere, surmounted by a crown and having in the field one or more of the letters mentioned above, indicative of the place of mintage. The gold coins I have seen bear on the obverse this design and on the reverse usually the cross of the Order of Christ or of St. Thomas, with the value in the two upper corners, and year of mintage in the two lower. (Figure 38.) The later silver coins (Rupias and Pardaos) usually bear the same coat of arms and mint mark, but on the reverse the head of the reigning monarch with the value of the coin (Figure 39), while the earlier issues follow the same type as the gold. A few early issues, and in one or two instances later ones also, bear the cross, while some few of very recent mintage have on one side the effigy of the king surrounded by the usual inscription, and on the other the words *RUPIA GOA* or merely *RUPIA* in a wreath of leaves. The copper coins (of which I figure two as fairly characteristic of the series, viz: a tanga of D. Pedro V and a piece of 15 reis of the same king, Figures 40 and 41) are so multitudinous in number and in form of design that even in a far more extensive paper than the present it would be hopeless to attempt to describe them at all in detail, nor is such my object here, but rather to call attention to the more prominent marks on the common coins, so as to assist the tyro in their identification, and where possible to point out those authorities from which more detailed accounts can be obtained. As in the coins in the more precious metals, the coat of arms of the country usually finds a place on one side of the copper issues and on the other sometimes a cross with the numerals of the date in the four corners, and occasionally St. Catharine's<sup>2</sup> wheel, while in the more modern issues the value of the piece appears (Figures 40 and 41).

It is worthy of note that in no instance do the Indo-Portuguese coins bear any inscription or word in a native language, a custom followed, as we shall presently see, by every other nation more or less (except the Danes), who struck money for circulation in India. It will be observed further, that a large number of Portuguese coins, especially those in the baser metals, bear initial letters or abbreviations which cannot fail to be somewhat perplexing to the beginner. I have already given those which stand for the mint towns

<sup>1</sup> A base metal said to correspond with the "gong" metal of China.

<sup>2</sup> As it was on the 25th of November, 1510, when it (Goa) became subjected for the second time to the Portuguese sway, and as that day is dedicated in the Roman calendar to the memory of the celebrated virgin and martyr of Alexandria, St. Catharine, she was chosen for

the patroness of the city; a church or rather a chapel was immediately raised in her honor, which still exists, and in which every year her festival and the anniversary of the victory of the Portuguese are celebrated with the greatest solemnity by the Franciscan friars.—De Kloguen's Historical Sketch of Goa.

and now append a list of other abbreviations of common occurrence, taken chiefly from the readings of Dr. Da Cunha.

A.P. or AP for Portuguese Asia.  
 R.P. or P.R. for Portugaliæ Rex.  
 P. ET. AR. for Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex.  
 F. II for Filippe II.  
 I. V for John V.  
 I. H. S. V. for In hoc signo vinces.

BCCO. for Bazaruccho.  
 S. TOME for St. Thome, a coin worth 4 rupees.  
 X. or x for Xerafin, a coin of 300 reis.  
 M. T. for Meia Tanga.  
 T. or T. T. for One Tanga.  
 Numeral alone, for the value of the coin in reis.

The following are the relative values of the various Portuguese coins that have found currency in India:—

30 Reis = 1 Meia Tanga.	2 Meia Pardaos = 1 Pardao.
60 Reis = 1 Tanga.	2 Pardaos = 1 Rupia.
2½ Tangas = 1 Meia Pardao.	

In addition to the coins I have already mentioned, the Venetian sequin (the Sánár-kásu of the natives) was also current in Goa and the neighboring parts. This thin gold coin (Figure 42) is still found in considerable numbers in the south, though not in great variety, the only names of Doges as yet recorded being those of Giovanni Cornaro, Pietro Grimani, Alvisio Mocenigo, Paolo Reinieri and Luigi Manin. This coin is almost exactly similar to one struck by the Roman Senate in the twelfth century and now in the British Museum, which is thus described: obv. S. PETRUS SENATOR VRBIS St. Peter delivering a banner to a kneeling senator; rev. ROMA CAPUT MUNDI S. P. Q. R. the Saviour in aureola, holding a book. In weight they vary from 51 to 55 grains. Exactly similar pieces also occur in copper; but I question whether they are coins at all, it being more probable that they are merely imitations, struck as ornaments to be worn by native women: for the gold coins, of which they are faithful copies, are held in some veneration by the natives of the south, who have connected some curiously interesting legends with them.

The issues of the Dutch mint at Tranquebar are also fairly common, and consist chiefly of four-cash pieces in copper and far more rarely of ten cash in silver and copper. All bear on one side the initial or monogram of the reigning monarch, and on the other in the earlier coins the monogram of the Company, as shown in Figure 43, with two figures of the date on either side, and in the later issues X or IV KAS' as the case might be, with the date below (Figure 44), the change taking place about the commencement of the present century, when for a time Tranquebar ceased to be in Danish hands. It was, however, restored in 1814, and from that date the new reverse may very probably have been brought into use. The coins most commonly met with are those of Christian VI, Christian VII, and Frederic VI, the latest specimen in my collection bearing date 1843, only two years after which the English purchased Tranquebar, Serampore and Porto Novo, and the Danish power, whose missionaries had been among the first to labor among the natives of Southern India, ceased to exist in the Peninsula.

A little further to the north again we find considerable numbers of the issues of the French mint of Pondicherry, or as it was usually called Púdú-

<sup>1</sup> Since the above appeared in type, the Rev. J. E. Tracy has sent me two new varieties of Tranquebar coins (Figures 66 and 67), and I have also been able to add to my own collection a silver issue weighing 35 grs. with Frederic VI's monogram on one side and on the other 2, FANO. 1816.



chéri. As early as 1604 a French East India Company had been started, and this was succeeded by several others, all the surviving ones of which, together with those of Senegal, the West Indies, and China, were united in 1719. When we consider how extensive were the operations of the French forces in Southern India, and how wide the extent of country over which those operations were carried out, we cannot fail to be surprised at the small number of varieties of French coins struck in India. While the plodding merchants of the English East India Company were trading, building factories, and carrying out extensive mercantile transactions with the natives, leaving to their armies the defence of their rights and the extension of their territorial power, France on the other hand seems to have concentrated her whole energy in the operations of her forces, and to have paid comparatively little attention to the more peaceful avocations of her Company. Hence, while we find a large variety of issues of the English mints set up in various places as they fell under her power, and once even in Pondicherry (?), the French capital itself, during a temporary occupation, we find the coins struck by the French to have been comparatively few in number and meagre in variety of design. All appear to have borne on the obverse either the cock or fleur-de-lis, and on the reverse either the date, the word Púdúchéri in Tamil, or a design somewhat resembling that found on the coins of Travancore. The silver coins (Figures 45 and 46) occur in two sizes, the one weighing approximately 65 grains, and the other about 23. These bear either the cock or several fleurs-de-lis on the obverse, and on the reverse the design I have already alluded to, though what it is intended to represent I have never been able to ascertain. The earlier copper issues are of thick copper, and bear on one side the date only and on the other usually five fleurs-de-lis. The latter are in two sizes, the largest of which is represented in Figure 47, and bear either the cock or a single fleur-de-lis, and on the reverse the mint town (Púdúchéri) in Tamil. The next smaller size exactly corresponds with the fleur-de-lis type just described, and weighs about 30 grains, while the smallest of all bears the unintelligible sign on one side and the name of the usual mint town on the other. This same design may also have been used by the Dutch, as we find one series of coins with it on one side, and on the other the mint town (Negapatam), in Tamil. Owing to the want of official records on the subject, it is in some instances well nigh impossible to know to what mint or to what nation to apply some of these small copper pieces. Two such are Figures 48 and 49. The former of these bears on one side plainly enough the word Púdúchéri in Tamil, but, as is often the case, only one or two letters of the name on the reverse are complete. It may not improbably read Nágappattanam (Negapatam), but this would hardly help us to decide to what power to assign it. The French, as far as we know, never held Negapatam, though on the other hand history proves that in 1693 the Dutch were masters of both places, and held them till the signing of the Treaty of Ryswick.<sup>1</sup> It may be that during this period the coin I now figure was struck, though it must be confessed that its appearance and state of preservation go far to contradict this theory. The other coin to which I allude (Figure 49) bears on one side the word Sri "holy," and on the reverse Kampani in Tamil,

<sup>1</sup> *Conf.* "Revue Belge de Numismatique," année 1887.

and may not improbably be one of the wretched little pieces which disgraced the English mints in India at the commencement of this or the latter part of the last century.

Before passing on to speak of the issues struck at different times by the English in India, we must glance hurriedly at those of the Dutch, whose power at one time was very considerable in the southern portions of the Peninsula.

The chief operations of their East India Company were of course carried out in the island of Ceylon, but the number of their coins still found in the adjacent portions of the main-land plainly enough prove how considerable were their dealings with it, while the inscriptions on some show that they were actually struck here. From the time of their first appearance in Indian waters, the chief aim and object of the Dutch appears to have been to become masters of Ceylon. At the very commencement of the seventeenth century, partly by alliances with the Sinhalese, partly by the constant warfare that they waged with the Portuguese who had already taken and fortified the capital Colombo, they left no means untried to gain their end. It was not, however, till the middle of that century, when a Sinhalese army completely routed the Portuguese forces, that they obtained a firm foothold in the island.

This victory, coupled with their alliance with the victors, turned the tables in their favor, and from this time we find their power steadily increasing, till their final conquest of the Portuguese in 1656 made them complete masters of Ceylon, the natives (to whose coinage I alluded in the first part) thenceforward sinking into utter nonentities, a position which they have ably maintained ever since.

The early issues of the Dutch were of intensely coarse make, without definite shape and of the rudest possible design. Figure 50 is a fair specimen of their earlier productions. This series consisted of 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{8}$  stiver pieces. They were stamped with the value of the coin, the initials ST. (the T or both letters inverted) being used as an abbreviation of the full word stivers (or as it was then spelt *stuiver*). This style of coin was succeeded by one bearing the monogram of the Company, formed by the three letters V.O.C. (Vereinigde Ostindische Compagnie) in which the O and the C are superscribed each on one side line of the V. This monogram will very soon become a familiar sight to the coin collector in the south, from the fact of its almost invariably occurring on the small thin copper issues, a quarter stiver in value, known as "duits," or "challis," which are still met with in great quantities both in Ceylon and all over the extreme south of India (Figure 51); indeed, according to Sir Walter Elliot, "the copper money now current in Cochin consists entirely" of them. The V.O.C. half stiver of 1644, struck at Batavia, is also occasionally met with in Ceylon. It is a thin coin about the size of a "challi," having the " $\frac{1}{2}$  ST" above the monogram, and on the reverse the field occupied by a sword around which runs the inscription BATAVIA ANNO 1644.

Under the monogram invariably appears the year of issue, and from the list given in *De Munten van Nederlandsch Indie* of Messrs. Netscher and Vander Chijs, these appear to range from 1726 to 1798. The side bearing the monogram is always the same, with the exception of the mint mark (a star or other small device) which surmounts it, and of course the year of mintage;

but on the reverse the coats-of-arms vary considerably. In those of Holland we find the whole shield occupied by a lion rampant facing left; for Zeeland a demi-lion rampant alone appears, and beneath it three waving lines, representing the sea, sometimes on a plain field, at others having the legend "Luctor et emergo" circumscribed. Another series, that of Gelderland, with the usual monogram obverse, bears two rampant lions facing each other (combatant?) within a divided shield, the inscription around these being "In Deo est spes nostra," a motto which also occurs around the ship on some specimens of the silver 6 stiver pieces. The Utrecht series again extending from 1744 to 1794 has a plain divided shield supported by a lion rampant on either side, while that of Friesland, with dates varying from 1731 to 1792 has two lions "passant guardant," but neither of these bears any motto. Challis also occur bearing the arms of Zeeland and Gelderland, the obverse of which have the names of the State, ZEELANDIA or D. GEL-RAE, instead of the arms of those provinces, the former being occasionally surmounted by a castle supported by two stars. Half challis are comparatively rare, and are usually only of two varieties, some bearing the plain arms, but unsupported, others the shield with lion rampant. Both in the whole and half challis the coat-of-arms is invariably surmounted by a crown, which, however, varies considerably and rather apparently with the dates than with the form of arms. Before leaving this series of curious thin coins, I may mention specimens occasionally met with, bearing on one side the usual monogram with the words JAVA INDIE or BATAV or NEDERL-INDIE on the reverse, and under it the date.

[To be continued.]

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## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

MR. H. RUSSELL DROWNE read the following paper on Fractional Currency at one of the "Numismatic Meetings" of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. It contains so much information on the subject in a condensed form, that we take pleasure in placing it before our readers. Eds.

THE issue of fractional currency by the United States Government was caused by the great scarcity of silver coin, and the want of any other reliable substitute.

By currency we mean standard of payment, whether of coins, circulating notes or any other commodity; in fact anything that freely circulates as a common acceptable medium of exchange in any country, even though it ceases to possess any value on passing into another, may be regarded as currency.

Previous to the "Act of Congress" authorizing the issue of the United States Fractional Currency, the country had been flooded with paper money familiarly called "shin-plaster currency," issued by banks, corporations and private individuals. In many cases very little was known as to the responsibility of the parties, and oftentimes absolutely worthless notes circulated because they looked good. Postage stamps were also used; these were either passed singly or in amounts varying from ten cents to one dollar, enclosed in small envelopes. They soon became sticky, dirty and torn, and were a great nuisance.

The taking of this matter in hand by the Government, was not only very opportune, but proved very beneficial. It established the currency on a firm basis, caused the suppression of all the paper money which had previously been issued for circulation without proper authority, and enabled the Government to raise nearly three

hundred and seventy millions of dollars. Besides these advantages, it put in the hands of the people a medium of exchange in which all had perfect confidence.

The "Act of Congress" of July 17, 1862, authorized the issue of postage stamps in exchange for United States notes; under this act the "Postage Currency" was introduced. Mr. Spinner was the originator of the design for the new paper money. Procuring stamps from the Post Office Department, with the understanding that they would be redeemed with new ones, he cut bond paper of the required size and pasted thereon the then current postage stamps, to the amounts respectively of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Congress authorized the issue of currency similar to his pasted notes, and so the idea was followed, as we see, quite literally, and the edges similarly perforated. The notes also bore the name of "Postage Currency" and the words "Receivable for postage stamps." The new money was gotten up in the most expeditious way possible. The American Bank Note Company furnished the paper and engraved and printed the *backs* of the notes, and on them appears their cypher "A. B. N. Co." The *faces* were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company, who controlled the old contract for the 1861 issue of postage stamps which appear thereon. It was usual to award Government work of this character to two parties, and there was an Act of Congress to that effect, thus making one serve as a check on the other. These were printed in sheets, and the perforation used for convenience in separating the notes. The demand for the currency, however, became so great that in order to save time in supplying them, the perforation was afterwards omitted (the perforated notes stuck together so, they could not be counted in bunches), and the remainder, such as were not issued in sheets, were cut up with shears until the separating machines came into use.

The currency, when first issued, was so sought after in New York City, that permits were issued to responsible parties, reading as follows:

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

This will entitle the holder to receive in exchange for United States Notes ——— Dollars in Postage Currency each Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock until further notice.

JOHN J. CISCO,

*Ass't Treas'r U. S.*

This not only tended to increase the distribution, but kept it out of the hands of speculators.

After the contracts for printing had all run out, the plates were delivered to the Government, and they subsequently erased the cypher "A. B. N. Co." on the reverse, and printed some additional notes with both perforated and cut edges.

Of the First Issue we consequently have four sets; that is, the four notes perforated, with and without the monogram "A. B. N. Co."; also the same with cut edges, with and without the monogram. This issue began Aug. 21, 1862, and ceased May 27, 1863, during which time over twenty million dollars were put into circulation.

The Second Issue was the first to bear the name of "Fractional Currency," and was issued in lieu of "Postage Currency" under Act of Congress, March 3, 1863. The same values, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents were continued, but all were of the same design, with head of Washington, and, although the notes were scarcely any better looking than the "First Issue," still the engraving was much finer. Of this issue we have three sets; the first without any gilt letters and figures on back, the second with the letters and figures, and the third printed on paper with silk fibre, commonly called split-paper notes.

The object of these letters and figures, which appear in great variety on the reverse of a portion of the second issue, was to indicate the year of the issue, the number of the plate and (by the letter) the location of the note on the plate. This was continued on a part of the third issue, the year being indicated by "64" and "65." It was, however, soon abandoned; but on the later issues the number of the plate and the letter indicating the location of the note on the plate appear more prominently on



the obverse. These combinations were used as checks by the Treasury Department for the better regulation of the work.

Several varieties and experiments of the Second Issue exist, of which some are unique. Thus we find 25c. (back not dated) with "Treas. Dpt." surrounded by a line border in gilt on the face of the note; also 50c. obverse blank, nothing printed but gold ring, while the reverse is as usual; also the same note but with the gilt printing reversed: that is, the ring which should be on the obverse is on the back of the note, and still another variety blank on both sides, with only the gilt printing. There are also several others of minor interest. I have prepared a list enumerating these as well as all the varieties of the later issues. This issue began Oct. 10, 1863, and ceased Feb. 23, 1867. Over twenty-three million dollars were circulated.

The Third Issue comprised 3c. Washington, 5c. Clark, 10c. Washington, 15c. Grant and Sherman (issued only as an essay), 25c. Fessenden, 50c. Liberty, and 50c. Spinner. The 3c. Washington are with and without a dark background behind the head, and the 50c. Spinner have the fifty cents on back, at each end, and with a different design in the centre. There are three different sets, first, green backs; second, red backs; and third, autograph signature, red backs. These appear respectively not dated, dated on back, and on heavy fibre paper dated, making quite a number of varieties. In the autograph signatures we have both Jeffries' and Allison's names in place of Colby's as Register, as well as New's in place of Spinner's as Treasurer. The notes of the third issue for circulation were all with the green backs. A number of both kinds were signed by Treasurer and Register merely for use as specimens.

The Act of March 3, 1865, provided for the coinage of the three cent nickel, and prohibited the further use of fractional currency of a denomination less than five cents; the Act of May 16, 1866, which provided for the coinage of the five cent nickel, prohibited the issue of fractional notes less than ten cents. The fifteen cent notes with vignettes of Generals Grant and Sherman were prepared early in 1866; the use of portraits of living persons on notes or bonds of the United States was prohibited by an Act of Congress of April 7, 1866; they consequently appear only as proofs, and the issue of this denomination was abandoned until several years later. These appear with both green and red backs and with different lithograph and autograph signatures, making altogether six varieties, all of which are quite scarce. The third issue began Dec. 5, 1864, and ceased April 16, 1869, over eighty-six million dollars being circulated.

The Fourth Issue follows with 10c. and 15c. heads of Liberty, 25c. Washington, 50c. Lincoln, and later 50c. Stanton, and are much more attractive in design. They first appeared on plain watermarked paper, but later, paper with silk fibre was used and a smaller size treasury seal also introduced, so that we have altogether four sets. These are as follows: plain white paper and white paper with pinkish silk threads; also blueish paper with blue silk fibre, and smaller size treasury seal on the same paper. This issue began July 14, 1869, and ceased Feb. 16, 1875; of it over one hundred and seventy-six million dollars were circulated, which was by far the largest amount.

The Fifth Issue first appeared with 10c. Meredith and 50c. Dexter with green seals. Later the 10c. Meredith was issued with a red seal, together with 25c. Walker and 50c. Crawford. Both the 10c. and 25c. appear with long and short keys in the treasury seal, and the 50c. Crawford with autograph of John C. New across the face of the note. A variety also appears with the autograph of New written twice across the face of the note, which is claimed to be unique. This issue began Feb. 26, 1874, and ceased Feb. 15, 1876, during which time nearly sixty-three million dollars were circulated.

The issue of fractional currency ceased, as the appropriation for printing the same had become exhausted. The Act of April 17, 1876, "to provide for a deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau, etc.," provided for the issue of fractional silver coin in redemption and substitution of the fractional currency, "until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed." Altogether a grand total of \$368,724,079<sup>45</sup>/<sub>100</sub> was issued, of which amount \$15,355,999<sup>64</sup>/<sub>100</sub> remained out-



standing June 30, 1884. Of this sum only about one million dollars can be accounted for, which leaves quite a profit to the Government from notes which have either been destroyed or lost.

On the various issues we find the names of the following gentlemen who were in office as indicated:—F. E. Spinner was Treasurer of the United States from March 16, 1861, to June 30, 1875, and John C. New from June 30, 1875, to July 7, 1876. S. B. Colby was Register of the Treasury from August 11, 1864, to Sept. 21, 1867; N. L. Jeffries from Oct. 5, 1867, to March 15, 1869, and John Allison from April 3, 1869 to March 23, 1878. These dates call attention to the fact that some of the Third Issue notes bearing on back dates "64" and "65," as well as the Grant and Sherman 15c. essays, must have been old stock on hand when they received the signatures of Mr. Allison. This same remark will also apply to a 50c. head of Spinner bearing autograph signature of John C. New as Treasurer of the United States. Mr. S. C. Clark, whose face appears on the 5c. third issue, was Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Wm. Pitt Fessenden, whose portrait is on the 25c., was Secretary of the Treasury from 1864 to 1865.

As regards the art of engraving as exhibited on the fractional currency, but little can be said; they were all issued within so brief a period and such expert artists were employed that all display about equal merit. The work was quite widely distributed, for on some notes appear prominently the names of the American Bank Note Company, N. Y., National Bank Note Company, N. Y., Columbia Bank Note Company, Washington, D. C., and Joseph B. Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa.; others have Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department, but nevertheless the writer is informed that for engraving the 50c. Liberty, Third Issue, one of those so designated, the Treasury Department paid the American Bank Note Company fifteen hundred dollars. Really quite a round sum for that small amount of work. I have recently seen a proof from a design for the "Postage Currency" which was not adopted. It is somewhat larger than the First Issue and has a picture of the 1863 Half Dollar in the centre of the note. The obverse and reverse were all printed in black, and in general appearance it was much inferior to the adopted design. The 50c. Lincoln, engraved by Mr. Charles Burt, is generally regarded as the finest example of portraiture in the entire line, and in fact it has been referred to as one of the finest engraved portraits of Lincoln. Two portraits were engraved for this note; the first was without the beard and much better looking, but was condemned and preference given to the later picture, which was considered more accurate.

The fractional currency unfortunately was largely counterfeited, and it was principally this fact that necessitated the frequent changes. The First Issue in particular fell an easy prey to the counterfeiters; so to avoid this, an entirely different style of engraving was employed in the second, and the gold band adopted as a preventive, but even this was soon imitated. It is said that counterfeits of the 50c. Lincoln, Fourth Issue, appeared almost as soon as the genuine notes, and were so deceptive that the issue was abandoned, consequently but few went into general circulation. In the last issues the silk-mixed paper proved more efficacious, and counterfeits were seldom seen. Notwithstanding this and other slight disadvantages, I think a great many regretted the disappearance of the paper currency and the substitution of silver coin in its place; for silver cannot be regarded as equally convenient, as it involves so much more bulk and weight. In sending small amounts by mail we also miss the paper money; for the only substitute now available is the postal note, the use of which involves considerable inconvenience, although its recent introduction supplies a want which has long been felt.

In closing, I think we can safely draw the conclusion that fractional currency, although called into existence by the necessity of the times, was certainly one of the most successful substitutes ever employed in the United States as a medium of exchange.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

As I have intimated in previous communications to the *Journal*, upon the medals of Goethe\* and St. Charles Borromeo,† both of whom deserve honorable remembrance by physicians,—the one from his direct connection with the profession, and the other for his devoted labors during an epidemic of plague at Milan,—I have long been relieving the tedium of partial invalidism by endeavoring to ascertain what has been done through numismatics towards illuminating medical history. The material that I have thus far gathered together is largely fragmentary, as there have been but few workers in this department. Possibly enough is in hand, however, to already form an intelligible mosaic, imperfect at present, but capable of progressive improvement in the future, and meanwhile both of interesting and aiding those who have similar tastes. As I have said of recent publications of my own in the same direction, upon the medals of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,‡ and Sanitation,§ the present must be considered as merely a first list, to be hereafter further developed. Towards this end I ask therefore the coöperation of all collectors of medical medals, in our own and other countries, and for information thus afforded me I shall be glad to give due credit.

The only systematic catalogues of personal medical medals, and they have been in connection with the medals of other scientists as well, that as yet have been attempted, have been by Moehsen|| and Rudolphi¶ of Berlin, Kluyskens\*\* of Ghent, Von Duisburg†† of Dantzig, and Rüppell‡‡ of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the sequence stated, all of which I have. As will subsequently be seen, these lists are far from perfect. I can find nothing upon the subject in the English language, and I fail to learn that a single one of the few American medical medals that as yet exist, has been placed upon the professional numismatic record. That I have not retained the numeration employed by Duisburg and continued by Rüppell, has been in consequence of having discovered so many medals that were unknown to these authorities, that it has become far simpler to begin the list anew.

In the present series of papers I shall endeavor to consider medical medals, including jetons so-called or memorial pieces (*monnaies de souvenir*)§§ and tokens, in accordance with their several nationalities, and shall begin of course with our own hemisphere, upon whose "medicals" collectively I have already mentioned that nothing whatsoever has as yet been written.

Before describing the medical medals of the United States, I shall present those of British America, the West Indies, and South America; for the twofold reason that so far as I yet know there are but few of them, and that I am anxious to elicit further

\* *Journal of Numismatics*, Oct., 1887 and Jan., 1888.

† *Ibid.*, July and Oct., 1888.

‡ *New England Medical Monthly*, Nov. and Dec., 1886.

§ *The Sanitarian*, New York, May, July, August, Oct., 1887, Feb., April, July, August, November, 1888.

|| J. C. W. Moehsen. *Beschreibung einer Berlinischen Medaillen-Sammlung, die vorzüglich aus Gedächtnis-Münzen berühmter Aerzte besteht*. 2 vols. Berlin and Leipzig, 1773-81. 4°.

¶ Carl Asmund Rudolphi. *Index Numismatum in virorum de rebus medicis aut physicis meritorum memoriam percussorum*. Berlin, 1823 (1st edition); 1825 (2d ed.); *Recentioris aevi numismata virorum de rebus medicis et physicis meritorum servantia*. 1829 (3d ed.).

\*\* Hippolyte Kluyskens. *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts, et des Médailles qui con-*

sacrent leur souvenir. 2 vols. Gand, 1859, 8°; *Numismatique médicale Belge* (in *Livre Jubilaire publié par La Société de Médecine de Gand*, 1885, 8°); *Numismatique Linnéenne* (*Revue de la numismatique Belge*, 5e Série, t. VI); *Numismatique Vesalienne* (*loc. cit.*); *Numismatique Jennérienne* (*loc. cit.*).

†† Carl Ludwig von Duisburg. *Rudolphi recentioris aevi numismata*, etc., emend. et auxit. Dantisci, 1862, 8°; *Supplementum* (I), 1863; *Supplementum* II, *Gedanim*, 1868.

‡‡ Eduard Rüppell. *Beitrag zur Kenntniss der numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher*. Wien, 1876 (*Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Band VI); *Medaillen auf Aerzte und Naturforscher* (*loc. cit.*, Band VIII).

§§ Kluyskens. *Des Hommes*, etc., I, p. 133.

information regarding them, at the earliest possible moment. In the direction of the latter two classes I have failed to obtain any aid from the recent and exhaustive "Bibliografía Numismática Española," Madrid, 1886, of Rada y Delgado, published by the Spanish Government, which is in my library.

Let me say in passing, as I have elsewhere stated, that I am aware of but two collections of medical medals in this country besides my own, those of Dr. Wm. Lee of Washington, now owned by the U. S. Government, and upon deposit at the Surgeon-General's Office, and of Dr. Geo. J. Fisher of Sing Sing, N. Y. To Drs. Lee and Fisher and to Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., I am under obligation for their courtesy in furnishing me with lists of these collections, and to the first of them for allowing me to examine a manuscript of his upon the general subject, especially describing the famous controversy between Dr. Richard Mead of London and others as to whether certain ancient coins of Smyrna were or were not struck in honor of medical men; a question which, a hundred and fifty years ago, convulsed British professional and numismatic circles.

In view of the intrinsic importance of the present investigation, the comparative great rarity of medical medals, — for in almost every instance but few copies have been struck, and their already very high cost, which will be sure to enhance as professional interest in them increases, — attention should be given to acquire them for the libraries of our universities, and of the chief medical schools, and particularly for the National Cabinet at the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office. There have been already in modern times medical medals that are known to have existed, but of which all trace is now lost. In other instances, specimens are unique. Under private ownership the risks of loss, through theft, carelessness, or fire, are far too great.

Professional reputations are transmitted to posterity by ordinarily the most unstable tenure. Nothing restores our great teachers to memory and to the gratitude of those who succeed them, so completely as their visible and tangible portraits upon enduring bronze. I shall be glad if these papers of mine shall prove of assistance towards inducing Government to continue to build up the national collection of medical medals that has so well been commenced at Washington by Drs. Lee and Billings.

These researches will be simplified if I follow in regard to the medals of each country a systematic classification, such as the following:

A. Personal medals. B. Those of medical colleges, hospitals and professional societies. C. Those commemorative of medical events. D. Those signaling epidemic disease. E. Medico-Ecclesiastical medals. F. The tokens of pharmacists, dentists and irregular practitioners.

## I. THE MEDICAL MEDALS AND TOKENS OF CANADA.

### A. *Personal Medals.*

Dr. Andrew Ferdinand Holmes of Montreal (1797-1860). Professor in McGill University.

1. *Obverse.* Bust of Hippocrates, to left. Beneath, C. F. CARTER SCULP. Inscription, at right: ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

*Reverse.* Within two branches of laurel, tied by ribbon, FACULTAS | MEDICINÆ | DONAVIT. Above, the arms of the University; a crowned shield having three birds to left, two above the other, with a ribbon beneath inscribed UNIVERSITAS M GILL MONTE REGIO (Montreal). Inscription: IN MEMORIAM ANDRÆ F. HOLMES M. D. LL.D. Edges beaded. Gold, bronze. 28.

Leroux in his description has ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ and ΜΕΔΙCΙΝÆ, though correct in his figure. McLachlan neglects to mention the material and size of the medal. McLachlan, Canadian Numismatics. *American Journal of Numismatics*, April, 1881, p. 81, CLXVI; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 43; Leroux, *Le Médailleur du Canada*, 1888, p. 113. No. 668, fig. . It is greatly to be regretted that the two contemporary authors above quoted make no current references whatever to each other's labors.

Dr. Holmes was Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University for many years, and in 1864 his colleagues founded this medal as an award to the student graduating with the greatest honor. I owe beautiful photographs of the medal to my friend Prof. R. Palmer Howard, now Dean of the medical department of the University. It was unknown to the most recent authorities upon medical medals, Von Duisburg and Rüppell. A copy is in the Lee Collection, at the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office at Washington.

A very similar obverse to that of the present medal is that of the two that were struck by the Société de Médecine of Lyons in 1789.\* It is also, with slight additions, quite like the sixth of the medals in honor of Berzelius upon the fiftieth anniversary of the Medical Society of Stockholm.† In all of these are the bust and name of Hippocrates, and in the last of them, as in the Holmes medal, there are Greek capitals. The bust and the name in Greek capitals are also upon the seal of the New York Academy of Medicine, with a Latin legend added.

Dr. Wm. Sutherland of Montreal (—1875). Professor of Chemistry in McGill University.

2. *Obverse.* Portrait head to left, with tuft of hair below chin. Beneath, c. F. CARTER SC. Inscription: GUILIELMUS SUTHERLAND M. D. | (rosette) OB(IIT). MDCCCLXXV (rosette.)

*Reverse.* Within maple branches tied by ribbon, UNIVERSITAS | MCGILL | — — | PRÆMIUM | IN | FACULTATE | MEDICINÆ Above, the arms of the College, as heretofore described. Inscription: AD SCIENTIAS CHIMICAS EXCOLENDAS CATH. SUTHERLAND INST. In exergue, an oblong star. Edges lined. Gold, bronze. 26. 42 mm.

McLachlan does not mention the material. Leroux has on obverse of his figure SUTHERLAND, and on reverse MEDICINE, though correct in both instances in his description: in the latter he has a comma after the name, omits the dot after the OB, and has FACULTATÆ, though correct in his figures, and he omits the engraver's name in both figures and description. McLachlan, *American Journal of Numismatics*, April, 1881, p. 82; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 43; Leroux, *loc. cit.*, p. 295, No. 1845, fig.

As the inscription states, this is the McGill medal for excellence by medical students in theoretic and practical chemistry, of which department my personal friend, Dr. Sutherland, long occupied the chair, and it was established in his memory by his widow. It seems to be the only instance of such numismatic memorial foundation, under the precise circumstances, as yet existing in America, and it affords an example well worthy of being followed. Memorial windows in churches, and marble tablets, are quite common, but they are fragile, and in the instance of a deceased physician they fail of carrying the lesson of his life to many of those upon whom its influence would be most decided, whereas a medal endures for countless generations. The Sutherland medal has one great advantage over that to Dr. Holmes. It bears to posterity the features of the individual in whose memory it was struck. In such instances the medal not merely perpetuates the name, but it presents to the observer the very man himself. It has the added excellence of stating the date of Dr. Sutherland's decease.

This medal is in the Lee Collection at Washington. It was unknown to Duisburg and Rüppell. Prof. Howard has kindly sent me most excellent photographs.

[To be continued.]

#### BUCHAREST COLLEGE MEDALS.

In Leake's "Researches in Greece," 1814, appears the following *curio* respecting the College of "Bukorest." "One singularity in this establishment is that the Masters receive prizes as well as the Scholars. At the examination which took place on July 15, 1871, the prizes were adjudged as follows:— To Constantine Vardalachus, the head master, a valuable gold snuff-box; to each of the masters a gold watch; and to the ushers silver watches. To the scholars, oval silver medals, having on one side a figure of Apollo, and on the reverse, in the rim, ΔΥΚΕΙΟΝ ΒΟΥΚΟΡΕΣΤΙΟΝ; in the middle, ΑΡΕΤΗΣ ΕΝΕΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ."

W. T. N.

\* Jos. Neumann. Beschreibung der bekanntesten kupfermünzen. 6 vols. Prague, 1836-72. No. 36,922-3.

† Rüppell, *loc. cit.*, 1876, p. 75.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL.

## MOUND BUILDING.

MR. GERARD FOWKE has been exploring the Ohio mounds under the direction of the National Bureau of Ethnology. In a paper prepared for "Science," he describes his examination of one mound in Pike County, in order to ascertain, if possible, the exact method of its construction.

The mound was built upon the site of a house, which had probably been occupied by those whose skeletons were found. The roof had been supported by side posts, and at intervals by additional inner posts. The outer posts were arranged in pairs a few inches apart, then an interval of about three feet, then two more, and so on. They were all about eight inches in diameter, and extended from two and a half to three feet into the ground, except one a few feet from the centre, which went down fully five feet. All the holes were filled with the loose dark dirt which results from decay of wood; a few contained fragments of charcoal, burned bones or stone, but no ashes; nor was the surrounding earth at all burned.

Around the outside a trench from three to four feet wide and from eighteen to twenty inches deep had been dug, to carry away the water which fell from the roof. Near the middle of this house, which measured about forty feet from side to side, a large fire had been kept burning for several hours, the ashes being removed from time to time. The ash-bed was elliptical in form, measuring about thirteen feet from east to west and five from north to south. Under the centre of it was a hole, ten inches across and a foot deep, filled with clean white ashes, in which was a little charcoal packed very hard. At the western end, on the south side (or farthest from the centre of the house), was a mass of burned animal bones, ashes and charcoal. This was continuous with the ash-bed, though apparently not a part of it. The bones were in small pieces, and were, no doubt, the remains of a funeral feast or offering.

After the fire died down, rude tools were used to dig a grave at the middle of the house. It measured ten feet in length from east to west, by a little more than six in breadth. The sides were straight, slanting inward, with rounded corners. The bottom was nearly level, fourteen inches deep, but slightly lower at the centre. Over the bottom ashes had been thinly sprinkled, and on these a single thickness of bark had been laid. The sides had been lined with wood or bark from two to four inches thick. When this was done, two bodies were placed side by side in the grave, both extended at full length on the back, with heads directly west. One, judging from the bones and condition of the teeth, was a woman of considerable age. She was placed in the middle of the grave. Her right arm lay along the side, the left hand being under the pelvic bones of the other skeleton. This was apparently of a man not much, if any, past maturity. The right arm lay across the stomach, the left across the hips. This skeleton was five feet ten inches in length; the other, five feet four inches.

The space between the first skeleton and the south side of the grave was covered with the ashes that had been removed from the fire. Beginning at the feet in a thin layer—a mere streak—they gradually increased in thickness toward the head, where they were fully six inches thick. The head was embedded in them. They extended to the end of the grave, reaching across its entire width, and coming almost, but not quite, in contact with the other head. A considerable amount of the burned bones lay in the southwestern corner of the grave, and the ashes along this part curved up over the side until they merged into what remained of the ash-bed. This had extended to the west slightly beyond the end of the grave.

As the earth removed from the grave had been thrown out on every side, the bodies were in a hole that was nearly two feet deep. The next step was to cover them. There was no sign of bark, cloth, or any other protecting material above them. They were covered with a black, sandy earth, which must have been brought from the creek not far distant. This was piled over them while wet, or at least damp enough to pack firmly, as it required the pick to loosen it, and, besides, was steeper on the sides than dry dirt would have been. It reached just beyond the grave on every side, and was about five and a half feet high, or as high as it could be conveniently piled.

So far, all was plain enough; but now another question presented itself that puzzled me not a little; and that was, what became of the house? That there had been one, the arrangement of the numerous post-holes plainly showed; but the large earth-mound above the tumulus or grave was perfectly solid above the original surface, giving not the slightest evidence that the posts or any part of the house had ever reached up into it. I incline to the opinion that the great fire near the middle of the house had been made from the timbers composing it; that



the upper timbers had been torn down, and the posts cut off at the surface, the whole being a kind of votive offering to the dead. At any rate, it is plain that a house stood there until the time the mound was built; but it was not there afterwards.

For the purpose of covering the grave, sand was brought from a ridge a short distance away. There was no stratification either horizontal or curving. Earth had been piled up first around the black mass forming the grave-mound, and then different parties had deposited their loads at convenient places, until the mound assumed its final conical arrangement. The lenticular masses through almost the whole mound showed that the earth had been carried in skins or small baskets. The completed mound was thirteen feet high and about one hundred feet in diameter.

Two and a half feet above the original surface was an extended skeleton, head west. It lay just east of the black earth over the grave. Sixteen feet south of the grave, on the original surface, and within the outer row of post-holes, were two skeletons extended, heads nearly west. It would seem that the flesh was removed before burial, as the bones were covered with a dull-red substance, which showed a waxy texture when worked with a knife-blade. No relics of any description were found with any of the skeletons; but a fine copper bracelet was picked up in a position that showed it was dropped accidentally.

### MASONIC MEDALS.

(Continued.)

DCCLXIX. Obverse, A woman seated on a low platform between two children standing; the one on her right holds a book, the one on the left, to whom she turns her head, is apparently reciting; behind her, on her left, another child is examining a globe, and others are on her right in the back ground: in the distance are pillars and arches: on the edge of the platform FOUNDED and below is 1850. Legend, WEST · LANCASHIRE · MASONIC · EDUCATIONAL · INSTITUTION the square and compasses at the bottom. Reverse, Plain. Suspended by a ring and ribbon to a clasp on which is 1885. White metal. Size as engraved 24.<sup>1</sup>

I will give here a more perfect description of DCLXXXV, one of which has recently been shown me. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G. The arm of the square on observer's left is much longer than the other: the device fills the field. No legend. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement are two pillars of masonry, with bases and capitals square and plain, supporting an arch; the keystone is just falling into place, being sustained by a small bar, the handle of which extends upwards to the left: directly under the keystone is a cable-tow, twisted in the form of a figure 8 on its side, from which is suspended the letter G; below, on the pavement, is an ashlar with a pyramidal top; between the letter and the stone on the centre of the planchet is a round dot, perhaps designed in connection with the raised edge of the medal to represent "a point within a circle." On the left pillar is C and on the right W; these letters are large in proportion to the device, extending from the base to the capital. I have not ascertained their meaning. The pillars are at the rear of the pavement, which extends into the foreground, as if the top of a step. There is no legend. Copper, thin planchet.<sup>2</sup> Size 20.

<sup>1</sup> This medal, which I describe from an engraving sent me by Bro. Hughan, was struck for use at the Annual Masonic Ball of the Institution named, held in Liverpool, January 9, 1885, and an engraving is given in the London Freemason of January 17 following.

<sup>2</sup> But for the form of the ashlar, which is the common one on French medals, I should think this of English origin. It seems to belong to the same class of tokens as DCCXX. In the Lawrence (formerly the Poillon) Collection.

I find that DCLXXXVI is a "jewel," and engraved, not struck. The device I give for reference merely, though it properly does not belong in this list. Obverse, On a shield is a "foul anchor;" at its bottom a sextant; over the shield as if a crest, a globe, with the meridian lines and parallels engraved. Legend, on a circle enclosing the shield, PALATINE LODGE CENTENARY JEWEL; below, on a small tablet, the square and compasses under which on an ellipse 1757; a loop or band proceeds from the circle and surrounds this tablet. At the top is another small shield with a star of five points, with a ring to suspend to a ribbon and clasp above. The reverse is engraved.

I have lately received from Bro. Hughan a full description of the special Centenary Medal of Union Lodge, Margate, previously mentioned under DCLXXXVII, which is as follows: Obverse, On a field of blue enamel a horse prancing, or nearly erect, and in silver. Legend, On a circle around the field, UNION IS STRENGTH above, and CENTENARY below, separated from the name by small five-pointed stars; a rope border surrounds the medal and at the bottom is a ribbon crossed, on which MARGATE on the end to the left, and 1863 on that to the right. Reverse, Plain for engraving.<sup>1</sup> A square and compasses at the top attach it to a ribbon and double clasp, the upper bar bearing the name UNION LODGE and the lower, CXXVII. Size as drawn 19 nearly.

While mentioning British Medals, I will insert a more complete description of CCCCXC, a drawing of which has lately been sent me by Bro. W. J. Hughan, from an original which belonged to the late John Whyte Melville, P. G. M., Scotland. The jewel, while not strictly a medal, was *struck* from dies. It represents St. Andrew standing, facing, with his cross; the latter is attached at the top and bottom by the ends of its bars to the arms of squares: the upper square is suspended at its angle from a thistle, which with extended leaves is attached to a green ribbon, hanging from a bar. On the reverse of the cross, running downwards from the top of the bar at the left, is CENTENARY OF THE, and reading upwards on the other bar, GRAND LODGE: on the base of the figure, 1836, and on the square, JOHN W. MELVILLE ESQ. The length, as drawn is 28. Gold. I understand these are presented to the various Grand Masters as they succeed to that position in the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The following piece I suppose is engraved, but from its curious and interesting historical character I deviate from my rule to mention only struck pieces, to include it here. It seems to bear a certain relation to the Royal Arch Degree, and dates from 1802 or possibly earlier.

Obverse, A building in process of erection; a ladder extends from the bottom of the medal on the observer's right to the top of the building, on which a workman, carrying building materials, is ascending; another looks over the top of the wall, and a third is assisting to raise a stone which is guided by a rope held by the Master-workman below: on the right stands another workman at a bench, holding a square, while near him is the architect, pointing with a staff to the man at the top of the ladder. In the field under the ground on which the architect stands are a gavel, rule, trowel, etc. Legend, ONE OF THE NINE WORTHIES 6; between NINE and WORTHIES are three marks, perhaps the "hall-marks." The legend is on a band running around the lower part of the Medal; an ornamental border, with a hand holding a rope, forms the top. Reverse, A temple in process of erection, two unfinished arches in front and a third in the back-ground in which a workman is adjusting the keystone, and who is sustained by a rope which is held by a hand at the top as on the obverse; the floor of the temple is a mosaic pavement, approached by three steps, with two small pillars at

<sup>1</sup> The drawing from which this description is made the Lodge in 1880, Bro. Albert T. Chexfield, and has been executed for Bro. Hughan by the Wor. Master of been kindly loaned to me by the former.

their top; on that on the right a square with the angle upwards, and on the other the compasses extended on an arc: various Masonic working tools on either side of the pillars; a star of five points and the square and compasses on a book under the arch in the rear. In the field on the right is a plumb surmounted by the sun with eight points, and on the left a level surmounted by the crescent moon. Legend, on a band arranged as on the obverse, SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT (Let there be light, etc.) Silver. Size as engraved, 34.<sup>1</sup>

DCCLXX. Obverse, The arms of the "Ancient Masons," (quarterly, the lion, ox, etc., as frequently described,) the colors indicated by heraldic lines, with two cherubim as supporters, the ark of the covenant as the crest, and a motto in pseudo-Hebrew characters on the ribbon below. Legend, THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, ACCORDING TO THE OLD CONSTITUTIONS. Under the shield, KIRK F. in small letters. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size as engraved, 25 nearly. This medal, of which only two impressions are known, appears to have been struck from a die made by Kirk in 1775, for the seal of the Grand Lodge (Athole). An engraving is given in the History of the Royal Union Lodge of Cheltenham.<sup>2</sup>

In the same History is engraved a curious brass medal, showing the "united labors of the three legendary Grand Masters at the building of the ever memorable temple," which, however, I do not understand to be struck. Another, of silver, gold and enamel, with the same design, of which the brass piece just mentioned, owned by the Royal Union Lodge, is perhaps the original, is also described by Hughan in his Appendix to the History cited, where may also be found an illustration of the jewel worn by the officers of the same Lodge, which was possibly struck.<sup>3</sup>

Enoch Lodge, London, has a Centenary jewel in the form of a star of six points, which is of silver, set with brilliants, and on the centre an American aloe in gold surrounded by a garter of blue enamel, with the name and number of the Lodge and date of Centenary, 1855, in gold letters. The aloe or century plant has its leaves and flowers in colored enamels. The reverse is plain for engraving. While partly formed, I judge, from dies, it is not a medal, and I do not number it.

St. George's Lodge, No. 140, of Greenwich, has a Centenary Medal or Badge, which appears to be partly if not entirely from dies. As I am not certainly informed on this point I describe it without numbering. Obverse, St. George in combat with the dragon. Legend, on a circle surrounding, ST. GEORGE'S LODGE 140 above, and CENTENARY below, separated by points from the upper part of the legend. Reverse, Plain for engraving. A square and compasses at the top, attached to a ribbon by which it is suspended from a clasp, on which ESTB 1765. Gold. Size as drawn, 24.

Still another Centenary Medal of the same character is one of the Lodge of Unity. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing 71. Legend above, LODGE OF UNITY, and below 1747. Reverse, An angel, facing, portions of his wings showing behind; he is haloed and a small cross hangs from his neck; he holds in front of his breast a shield on which are what I take to be two roses in pale. Legend, VILLA LOWISTOFT SOFFOCHE; around the border there seems to be a tressure or series of five arches. Silver and silver gilt. Size as drawn, about 18.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is a Jewel of the "Nine Worthies" or Excellent Masters, of which only nine were made, and were worn by the Nine Excellent Masters of the Athole Grand Lodge. The ownership of seven is known, but two have been lost. They differ in the legends of the obverse, and one has no legend. An engraving and full particulars are given in Hughan's Origin of the English Rite, pp. 96 and 97.

<sup>2</sup> See "The Royal Union Lodge, No. 246, Cheltenham, 1813-1888. A Sketch of its History, etc., by George Norman, P. M., . . . with an introduction by

William James Hughan, etc." The engraving is given in Appendix, p. xi.

<sup>3</sup> See pages vii *et seq.*, of the Appendix to "The Royal Union Lodge," cited above, an advance copy of which I have just received from Bro. Hughan.

<sup>4</sup> This medal is worn as a member's jewel by the Lodge named, but is not recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, which as I have elsewhere stated, prescribes the form and pattern of the Centenary Medals which may be worn by its subordinates. For drawings of this and the preceding I am indebted to Bro. Hughan.

The English Royal Arch Chapters have Centenary Medals, which I understand are partly struck and partly cut out. They are in the form of a star of six points, composed of two equilateral triangles interlaced, surmounted by a circle which bears the name of the Chapter and its date of institution: in the centre is a serpent devouring its tail, interlaced with two twisted cable-tows also interlaced, in the form of two 8's on their side. It is worn suspended by a ribbon from a clasp.<sup>1</sup>

These embrace all the English Medals struck from dies, of which I have obtained descriptions. Mr. Hugan and Mr. Shackles, to whose assistance I have so often been indebted, have information of the existence of a few others, which I shall hope to give before concluding these addenda. Most of the older English Masonics, as already mentioned, are engraved or cut out from a silver planchet, but these are not properly medals, though often of great historic interest to the collector of Masonics.

Of similar character to the English badges mentioned above, is the following: Obverse, A gilt star of seven points, apparently struck, within a heptagon of silver; on its centre, a small heptagon, with gilt border, and gilt Z on blue enamel ground. Reverse, Plain. This is probably a bijou of some French "Chapitrale" body, and was in the Crepy Collection.

DCCLXIX. Obverse, The square and compasses, surrounded by an ellipse, outside of which the legend, EMBLEME :: DU :: DEVOIR [Emblem of attention to labor]. At the bottom, :: 3011 :: which is perhaps a date under some of the whimsical French Masonic Calendars. Reverse, Within a wreath of olive, tied at the bottom by a ribbon, the inscription in four lines, BLOIS | AN | DE GRACE 1808. Loop at top, unpierced. Copper. Elliptical. Size 16 x 20 nearly. Poorly executed, perhaps a *jeton de presence*.<sup>2</sup>

DCCLXX. Obverse, The square and compasses; from the left angle of their junction springs a sprig of acacia, and from the right, parallel with one arm of the square, passes a sword, the hilt above; within the square and compasses is a raised circle with beaded border, across which is a small tablet with the word VERITE [Truth], and above the circle a small five-pointed star. Legend, L'. DES VRAIS ZELES O'. DE CHALONS S. S. and four five-pointed stars at the bottom [Lodge of Truly Zealous Brethren, Orient of Chalons sur-Saone]. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, CHERCHER | LA SCIENCE, | PRATIQUER | LA VERTU, | VOILA TOUTE LA | MAÇONNERIE [To seek after knowledge, to practice virtue, this is all of Masonry]. The top has a loop and ring inserted without piercing the medal, and the edge at the bottom has a vase or antique lamp incused, (?) as a mint mark. Silver. Size 16 nearly.

DCCLXXI. Obverse, The square and compasses. Legend in two circular lines, the outer, RUES FONTENELLE 7. & DU G<sup>d</sup> CROISSANT 7; at bottom, filling out the circle, · HAVRE · the inner circle, C. G. REIFFINGER Reverse, Legend above, PORCELAINES CRISTAUX and below, · FAIENCES VERRERIES · surrounding the inscription in five lines all but the first and third curving. DÉPOT | DE DAMES JEANNE | & | DE BOUTEILLES | TOILES CIRÉES This is simply a French store card of parties who used the Masonic emblems for advertising purposes, and needs no further comment. Brass, gilt, twelve-sided. Size 15.

DCCLXXII. Obverse, Similar to the obverse of CXVI, but instead of Liberté, etc., on the tablet under the letters B and J, is the inscription in four lines, CRAINS DIEU | SERS TON PAYS | SECOURS | L'INDIGENCE [Fear God, serve

<sup>1</sup> Described from a plate sent me by Bro. Hugan. As engraved its size is 28 between opposite points, but I presume the jewel worn is somewhat smaller.

<sup>2</sup> Blois is about one hundred miles southwest of Paris. I have not ascertained the name of the Lodge by which it was struck.



your country, relieve poverty]. On the left is a rule in place of the square ; over the tablet, the radiant All-seeing eye instead of G. Reverse, Apparently from the same die as the reverse of CXVI. This is probably a later medal of the Lodge of United Artists of Limoges, France, than that already described. Bronze. Size 17.

DCCLXXIII. Obverse, An oval shield with floreated border, the field of which is engraved with horizontal lines, as if to denote azure, and bears various Masonic working tools of quaint form ; at the top are the compasses extended, on their right limb a square ; its upper bar is horizontal and the other perpendicular to the right ; below it a level at the left and a plumb at the right, beneath which on the shield a small character, perhaps an F, but not distinct ; above, resting on the shield, is a small crown, over which and hanging on either side a mantling, the folds of which on the sides of the shield suggest scimitars. Legend above, CONSTANTIA MERCURE (*sic*) LUMEN [By their constancy they have merited light], and below, .4. S JEAN D'ECOSSE O. MIRBALAIS [Scottish Lodge of St. John, Orient of Mirbalais]. The piece described is pierced at the end of the legend. Reverse, An oval shield similar to that on the obverse, but without the border ; it rests on the ground ; it is lined for azure as the other, and has three five-pointed stars, two over one, and a large crown on the top of the shield. There are supporters, the dexter a greyhound salient and turning his head to the left ; the sinister, another seated, his hind quarters behind the shield, his head turning to the left : over the latter a sprig of acacia extends from behind the shield. No legend. Silver. Size 16.<sup>1</sup>

DCCLXXIV. Obverse, A star of twelve points, on the end of each a small knob or bead ; between the points as many other points of formal wavy rays. On the centre is a circle, size 14, with the legend, GRAND MINISTRE CONSTITUANT DE L'ORDRE ; a triangle or delta at the bottom ; within the circle the Hebrew letters, Aleph, Lamed, He and Jod. Reverse, Blank. A small ring at top for suspension. Apparently of silver. Size from point to point, 25.<sup>2</sup>

DCCLXXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive branches crossed at the bottom but not tied, a cipher of script letters, which I read L D P P and if this is correct, take it to signify Loge du Point Parfait. Reverse, Bust of Bonaparte, right, in uniform ; the coat has a wide collar turned over. In very small letters under the bust, at the left, GATTEAUX Legend, VIGILAT UT QUIESCANT [He watches that they may rest]. In exergue, in two lines, BONAPARTE PREM. | CONSUL. A border of dots on both sides. Edge milled. Bronze, and perhaps other metals. Size 19 nearly.<sup>3</sup>

W. T. R. MARVIN.

<sup>1</sup> This is a very curious medal, apparently of the last century, judging from the style of its execution, and the form of the letters. I find no town of that name mentioned in the Gazetteers, the nearest similar name being an old Department of France, Mirebalais, now comprised in the Department of Vienne. A town of the name is also found in Hayti, but I think this must be of French origin. It must be rare. I have seen only that in Mr. Poillon's now the Lawrence Collection.

<sup>2</sup> I presume this badge, which is struck on a star-shaped planchet, belongs to some Masonic body in

Paris, but I have not certainly learned its location or date. It, however, was probably one of the ephemeral affairs which did so much damage to French Masonry in the closing years of the last and the beginning of the present century.

<sup>3</sup> I place this among Masonics simply on my reading of the cipher : the Lodge was located in Paris (see Note 435), and was working as late as the time of Louis XVIII, if I am correct in my attribution. The medal is in the Lawrence Collection, formerly Mr. Poillon's.



## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Boston Numismatic Society was held at 18 Somerset Street, on Friday, Dec. 14th, at 3.30 P. M., Vice President Henry Davenport in the chair. Mr. Crosby was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

A beautiful bronze Medal was received, presented by A. A. Folsom, Esq., in commemoration of the Centennial of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." The thanks of the Society were ordered. Dr. Hall exhibited one of the three known specimens of the "Fugio" having the word UNITED above the "WE ARE ONE," on the reverse, and the word STATES below, also other rare pieces. The exhibition evoked an interesting discussion on the coins shown.

A committee consisting of Dr. S. A. Green and Mr. H. Davenport, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Adjourned.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE prosperity of this Society continues. The new departure, inaugurated about three years ago, by which in addition to the regular meetings of the members, "Numismatic Meetings" are also held, at which papers on various subjects bearing on the purposes of the Society are read, has done much to promote interest in its work, and the printed papers have been valuable contributions to numismatic literature, as many of them have been issued in the Annual Proceedings. The additions to its membership reported at each meeting show that the community recognize the work that is going on, and the financial condition is most satisfactory. At the last Annual Meeting Mr. Drowne reported a total membership of upwards of 270. Ten Numismatic Meetings were held last year, beside seven other meetings of the Society for the transaction of business. These gatherings, with their accompanying papers and exhibitions of medals and coins relating to the special topics under discussion, might well be followed by some of the smaller Societies, whose members include, no doubt, gentlemen competent to furnish papers on their special "hobbies," which would bring out neglected points, or discoveries, thus saving them from oblivion. The accessions to the Society's Cabinet last year, were 264 pieces. The Library is now one of the most complete, if not the first in magnitude, in the country, on the science, several rare illustrated works relating to coins, etc., having been added within the year, and its Collection is a very interesting one. We are indebted to Mr. H. Russell Drowne, its Secretary, for information concerning its work.

## MEDALS RELATING TO ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

IN Dr. Storer's article on Medals struck in honor of St. Charles Borromeo, at page 13 of the July issue, mention is made of the use of three signet rings interlocked, which appear on Nos. 10, 11 and 25, and which Dr. Storer rightly concludes were not the general family crest. Heraldically speaking, these interlaced rings are *not a crest*, but a device, and in this sense were used, I believe, in the first instance by Cosmo de' Medici, about 1470 (?). See "Le Impresi di M. Giovio," (Paulus Iovius, Bishop of Nocera), Edit. 1559, and Mrs. Bury Palliser's "Historic Badges and Devices." Cosmo used three interlaced rings, each set with a diamond, forming a play upon the word "diamante," by turning it into "Dio amando." Possibly, also, Litta's grand work on illustrious Italian families may have some reference to the use of this device by the house of Borromeo.

WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT.

## GLEANINGS.

## SHAKESPEARE'S ALLUSIONS TO COINS.

[Concluded.]

## 2nd part of King Henry IV. Act. 2, Sc. 1.

*Hostess*: — "A hundred mark is a long one for a lone poor woman to bear."

Here Falstaff's Dame Partlett alludes to the amount of the fat Knight's debt to her, for the recovery of which she had just brought her action against him.

I confess I am considerably puzzled in my attempt to make out the exact equivalent, in Elizabethan or Jacoban current coin, which would balance this amount of "a hundred mark." The mark, in England, according to good authority, was "a money of account," valued by the Normans at 13s. and 4d. On the other hand, a French Royal Edict, published soon after Shakespeare's death, makes the equivalent to *the silver mark*, when in English Shillings, 25 livres 4 sols; when in current French coin, from 22 livres 18 sols to 25 livres 4 sols; when in Netherlands money, 20 livres 4 sols; when in Spanish and Italian money, 25 livres 14 sols. And the equivalent to *the mark in gold*, when in French coin, 372 livres; in Spanish coin, 357 livres; in Italian coin, 348 livres.

I can offer no solution of the problem, but hazard a *conjecture* that 13s. and 4d. is the most probable factor, thus making Sir John's liability, in current coin, say £66 13 4. Perhaps some one among the readers of the *Journal* may be able to supply a more definite conclusion.

## The Merchant of Venice. Act 2, Sc. 8.

"*Salario*.—The dog Jew did utter in the streets—  
O my Christian ducats!  
A sealed bag, two sealed bags of ducats,  
Of double ducats, stolen from me by my daughter."

Here Shylock is described as lamenting, in semi-crazed condition, the flight of Jessica, rendered more poignant by her theft (conveyance, Falstaff would have said) of her father's gold and jewels.

Venetian ducats were struck in both of the precious metals; but the *double ducat*, if I mistake not, was *not* a coin of that Republic. At any rate, I can cite double ducats, golden pieces of Ferdinand and Isabella, struck for use in Flanders and (?) Spain. These interesting coins show on the obv. the crowned heads of the joint sovereign rulers, facing each other, with this legend, QUOS DEUS CONJUNXIT HOMO NON SEPAR. [Those whom God has joined, let no man separate]; allusive equally to the married monarchs, to the union of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, and to the ties between Spain and the Low Countries. The reverses vary in detail. I quote one where the field is occupied by a nimbus-crowned eagle, bearing a shield blazoned with the arms of Spain, and, I think, Flanders, and having for motto, SUB UMBRA ALARUM TUAR. [Under the shadow of Thy wings]. Altogether, these double ducats are charming historically, for the portraits displayed; heraldically, for their elaborate insignia; and generally, for the inventive qualities of the designs.

THE *Quarterly Review* for the year 1843, has an article *apropos* of Cardwell and Akerman on Coins, full of sympathy with the medal-lover, and replete with pointed passages. Nothing, surely, can be more in touch with Numismatists, than the following excerpts:—

"He looks upon his Coins as silent monitors, teaching many things." "Let him look for a minute on these few reverses of Roman large brass. He sees Valor standing fully armed; Honor robed and chapletted; Happiness crowned with obliviscient poppies; Concord with tended hand, and the horn of plenty in her bosom; Hope tripping lightly, and smiling on a flower-bud. Peace offering the olive branch; Fortune resting on a rudder; Military Faith stretching forth his consecrated standard; Abundance emptying her cornucopia; Security leaning on a column; Modesty veiled and sitting; Piety taking her gift to the altar; Fruitfulness in the midst of her nurse-

lings; Equity adjusting her scales; Victory with wings, coronal, and trumpet; Eternity holding the globe and risen phoenix, or better still, seated on a starry sphere; Liberty with cap and staff; National Prosperity sailing, as a good ship, before the favoring gale; and Public Faith (look to this, Columbia!\*) with joined hands, clasping between them the palms of success and the caduceus of health." W. T. N.

### OBITUARY.

COIN buyers will regret to learn of the death which has occurred so recently, of MR. GEORGE A. LEAVITT, of New York, the senior member of the well known firm of auctioneers. To the frequenters of the earlier sales he seemed the friend rather than the mere business acquaintance, and lovers of the antique, whether of ancient coins, medieval missals, scarce prints, curious pottery, rare black-letter books, armor and weapons of the "Knights of old chivalric day,"—in short of antiquarian treasures of whatever kind, found a most attractive place in his chambers. He gathered around him at the outset connoisseurs who made his catalogues valuable and interesting, and they have always maintained this high reputation. The writer's earliest recollection of a visit to New York is associated with the old Trade Sales of the booksellers, over which Mr. Leavitt long and happily presided, protecting the interests of buyer and seller alike,—for he seemed to have an instinctive knowledge of the value of the books offered. As memory recalls those days, he sees again the familiar faces of the leading publishers as they watched his hammer, or chafed each other and told stories in their lunch hour between their contests. Hardly one of them remains to-day, and the "Annual Book Sale" is no longer what it was. Not less marked in character in later years, were the coin sales, where Cogan and Mickley and others now gone, battled for some rare coin or medal. Among them all Mr. Leavitt was ever a welcome guest. His memory will long remain a pleasant one. W. T. R. M.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAN some of your readers give a descriptive account of the meaning of the small devices on French coins, associated with the mint mark. Many of the French mints have letters distinguishing them. A capital A, for instance, is well known as signifying that a coin was struck in Paris. Associated with this, however, I find various objects—an antique lamp, an anchor, a caduceus, a hand, a cock, a fleur-de-lis, etc. Are these Mint Master's marks, or what do they denote? An account of these would be interesting and valuable. NORFOLK.

WHAT is this medal? Obverse, Clasped hands; over them HARMONIE curving, and below ZEULEN-RODA (the name of a town in Germany, in Reussgreitz). Below is an ornamental dash. Reverse, The front of a large building: no legend. I have thought it probably a Masonic, but find no Lodge with that title, mentioned as existing in the place named. W. T. R. M.

#### MARRIAGE MEDALS.

IN the year 1790, a set of French Deists, who went by the name of *Theophilanthropes*, was founded, and was suppressed in 1801. In the Manual of these Theos, under the head of marriage, and in connection with the ceremony pursued, it is mentioned that "to these formalities may be added the presentation of the ring from the bridegroom to the bride, the *Medal of Union given by the bridegroom to the bride*, or other ceremonies of that kind, according to the usages of the country."

I am quite in ignorance respecting this so-called Medal of Union; I therefore end with this question, Who knows anything about such a piece? W. T. N.

#### MEDALS ISSUED BY LE REGIMENT DE LA CALOTTE.

IN D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," mention is made of this *regiment of skull-caps*, formed, at the close of the reign of Louis le Grand, by an officer and wit, who, to cure violent headaches, was recommended to wear a skull-cap of lead, and whose companion wits formed themselves into a regiment, composed only of persons distinguished by extravagances in words or in deeds. They elected a general; they had their arms blazoned and *struck medals*, besides issuing "brevets" and "letters patentes." Who has seen any of these medals, or a description thereof? W. T. N.

\* Query. Does he allude to the repudiation of Mississippi State Bonds?

## COIN SALES.

MR. W. E. WOODWARD has held several sales of Coins, Medals, Books, and Stamps since our last notice, and has, we know, two or three more in preparation, one of a choice collection of archaeological relics, to be sold in January. We regret that owing to the state of his health at present and the pressure of business, he has been prevented from completing for us priced catalogues.

## HAINES COLLECTION.

THE Collection of Ferguson Haines, catalogued by the Messrs. Chapman, was sold by Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, October 17 and 18. (1652) Shilling, N E rev. XII, well and evenly struck, \$52; 1652, Shilling, Oak tree, v. f., 6; do., uncir., weakly struck, 5.75; do., 5; do., 2.50; do., 4.75; do., 4; do., 3.50; do., 3.75; do., 12. Sixpence, 3; do., 2.50. Threepence, 3.75; do., 2.60 (2). Twopence, 2.60; do., 2.75. 1652, Pine tree Shilling, 6.75; do., 6; do., 4.25; do., 5; do., 7; do., 4; do., 3.50; do., 4 (3). Sixpence, 3. Threepence, 4.50; do., 3.10, etc. A false copper Penny, N. E., 50c. Lord Baltimore Sixpence, v. f., 16. Louis XIV, Gloriam Regni, 5 Sous, ex. f., 15.50; Louis XV, 1720, rev. Imp. Chrs. Regn. Vinc., 5 Livre, 13; Louis XV, 1767, copper, Francoises. Sou, 2.50; Chalmers Shilling, 1783, fine, 4.25; do., 3.25; Threepence, 8.50; Baltimore Town piece, Standish Barry, v. f., 16.50; Immune Columbia, 1785, 10; Immune Columbia, 1787, f., 4; do., 3.62; Washington Half Dollar, 1792, g., 19; 1821, Quarter Eagle, p., 21.50; Carolina, 1834, 5 dollars, 5; Proof Set, 1858, 7 pieces, 46.50; Dollar, 1794, v. g., 44; do., g., 38.50; 1836, C. GOBRECHT *in field*, p., 61; do., C. GOBRECHT *at base*, 8; 1838, Liberty seated, 13 stars, 27; do., do., poor, 54.50; '39, v. f., 31.50; do., v. f., 26; do., v. g., 20; '51, p., 52.50; '52, uncir., 46.50; '55, p., 27.50; '56, p., 12.50; '58, p., 43. Half Dollars, 1794, 5; do., 4; do., 4; do., 3.60; do., 3.25; '96, 15 stars, fine, 61; do., 16 stars, v. g., 62.50; '97, 16 stars, 16; 1801, f., 4.10; '02, fine, 7.50; do., good, 4; '15, 5.38; *New Orleans Mint*, 1838, ex. rare, 31.50; '52, v. f., 3.25; do., 3.60; do., ex. f., 4.12. Quarter Dollars, 1796, ex. f., 27; 1804, v. g., 3.62; '15, v. f., 3; '19, f., 4.50; '22, uncir., 5.75; '23 over '22, 32; do., 27; '53, with arrow heads and rays, 2.10. Dimes, 1796, f., 8.35; '97, 7.50; do., 8; '98, v. g., 5; 1801, v. g., 4.35; '04, f., 37. Half Dimes, 1792, Liberty, Parent, etc., f., 6.75; '94, v. g., 3.62; do., 3; do., 2.87; '96, 3.25; '97, 3.25; 1801, 3.75; '02, v. g., 61.50; do., obv. v. g., rev. poor, 40; '05, v. g., 14.25; '46, f., 4.25; '60, stars on obverse, 4. Three Cent pieces, 1851, uncir., .50; '54, do., .60; '55, do., 1.10; '56, do., .95; '63, p., 1.15; '65, unc., .90; '69, .90. U. S. Cents, 1793, chain, fair, 4.25; do., 5.62; do., 6.75; do., stars and vine edge, poor; 9.25; '93, Liberty cap, f., 35; '95, Jefferson head, v. g., 7.25; '97, f., 6.25; '99, g., 22; 1803, v. f., 16; '04, f., 11.25; '07, f., 10; '13, uncir., 6.75. Half Cents, 1793, ex. f., 10.50; '95, ex. f., 8.50; '96, v. g., 21.25; do., rare and fine, 35; 1841, poor, 10; '43, do., 8.50; '47, do., 6; '52, do., 6. We should judge that the sale was a very successful one.

## THE ELY COLLECTION.

THE Collection of United States Gold Coins belonging to the Rev. Foster Ely, D. D., was sold by Bangs & Co., New York, November 17, 1888. Catalogue by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. We give the prices realized for the most attractive pieces. *Eagles*.—1795, 15 stars (5 facing), small eagle, v. g., \$13.75; '96, 16 stars (8 facing), v. g., 17.50; '97, 16 stars (6 facing), large eagle, v. g., 11; '98, 13 stars (4 facing), fine, v. r., 32; '99, 13 stars (5 facing), v. g., 10.50; 1800, fine, 11.25; '01, v. f., 10.50; none coined in 1802; '03, v. g., 10.75; '04, uncirculated, 33; none coined from 1804 to 1838; '38, head to left, g., 11.50. *Half Eagles*.—1795, 15 stars (5 facing), 9; do., large eagle, very rare, fine, 35.50; '96, small eagle, rare, v. f., 20.50; '97, 15 stars (5 facing), v. rare, fine, 35.50; do., 16 stars (5 facing), do., 55; do., large eagle, ex. rare, fine, 44; '98, 13 stars (5 facing), small eagle, v. r., 51; do., large eagle, 6.10; 1799, v. f., 7.50; 1800, f., 5.50; none coined in 1801; '02, v. f., 6.50; '03, v. f., 6.50; '04, v. f., 6.10; '05, f., 5.60; '06 (5 stars facing), v. g., 5.50; '07, v. f., 5.60; do., "5 D." rev., v. f., 6.10; '08, f., 5.50; '09, f., 5.60; '10, f., 5.60; '11, f., 5.70; '12, f., 5.60; '13, another type, v. f., 5.50; '14, f., 7.10; '18, 6.40; '19, uncir., v. r., 51; '20, v. f., 22; '23, 10.25; '24, v. f. and rare, 41; '26, 10.25; '28, v. f., rare, 45; '29, uncir., 36; do., another type, uncir., rare, 75; '31, f., 20.50; '33, f. r., 12.50; '34, f., 6.20; do., new type, 5.10. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, no stars, f., 20; '96, 16 stars, 26; '97, 13 stars (6 facing), v. g., rare, 31.50; '98, (7 stars facing), 13.50; 1802, v. f., 4.50; '04, f., 5; '05, 3.30; '06, (5 stars facing), v. r., 22; do., (6 stars facing), 11.50; '07, 4.20; '08, 3.60; '21, fine and rare, 17; '24, 9.50; '25, very fine and scarce, 17; '26, very fine and extremely rare (cost \$75), 50; '27, v. f., 8; do., do., 8; '29, uncir., 7.50; '30, do., 5.75; '31, 3.50; '32, 3.30; '33, 3.10; '34, 5.50; do., new type, 2.60. The above set of quarter eagles is said to be complete. *Gold Dollars* from 1849 to 1856, from 1.50 to 2.70; from 1856 to 1887, mostly proofs, ranging from 1.30 to 3.70, *except the following*: 1863, 12.25; '64, 13.50; '65, 10.25; '66, 5.10; '67, 8; '75, 14.75; '76, 5.10. *Gold Patterns*.—1878, 10 dollars, 20; do., 5 dollars, 10; do., 10 dollars, 19; do., 5 dollars, 9.75; "but two sets of these pieces struck in gold."

## HART COLLECTION.

MR. FROSSARD has just closed his Eighty-ninth Sale, which took place at Leavitt's, New York, Dec. 26-28th. There were about 1700 lots, and among them were Ancient Coins of Greece, Rome, and Judea. Of these last the collection contained a larger variety and more in number than we remember ever to have seen brought together in an American sale, and many of them were of great historic interest. Among the Greek pieces was a Decadrachm of Syracuse, signed by Evaenetos, the pupil of Kimon, (weight 639 grains) which brought \$60; beside the ancient coins mentioned were medieval and modern coins, etc. A very rare and interesting piece was a Franco-American jeton of silver, struck in 1723 by



the French India Company, which brought \$40. Two other of the Franco-American pieces of Louis, 1756, described by Mr. Parsons in the *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XIX, brought \$60 and \$62; the Oswego piece of 1758, sold for \$17. There were several rare Indian chief medals, which brought excellent prices, from \$12 to \$31. Even an electrotypes Indian medal of recent date sold for \$5. Some Indian wampum, 51 beads, the first we have noticed for a long time, brought \$2 50. The collection was also especially rich in Canadian issues. A set of four pieces, brass tokens of the Hudson Bay Company, extremely rare, sold for \$27. The curious satirical token "Vexator Canadensis," for which the catalogue gives the first acceptable explanation we have ever seen, brought \$4. The Bank of Montreal Penny Token, 1838, \$51; one of '39. 53; and a third, slightly differing, 49.50; the Owen Ropery Token, 42.25; a set of Montreal Bridge tokens, 45; another set of 70 pieces of the Bouquet or Sous series, 70; there were very many Communion tokens, mostly Canadian, which brought good prices, from \$1 upwards. Among the Jewish coins, an Aureus of Vespasian brought 30 50. Some old British gold also sold well, as did the Medieval coins of English kings, a Pavillion of Edward the Black Prince bringing \$33, and a Hardi of the same, \$20. These are but a few of the prices obtained, as the lateness of the sale forbids us from giving it the careful attention we should like. The catalogue is interspersed with valuable historic notes, and was prepared by Mr. Frossard. We have not footed up the amounts received, but the collection must have brought, as we estimate, nearly \$4,500. An attractive series of six fine artotype plates of the more interesting pieces, with priced catalogue, is offered by Mr. Frossard for \$2.00. We advise our readers who care to preserve representations of rare historic coins, to secure a copy. We notice that the Avalonia token, in fine condition, which, the compiler says, has been "ridiculously claimed by a fanciful contributor to a historical magazine to be a Newfoundland token," brought 30 cts. ! We have no wish to revive the ire of our dormant critic, whose speculative history was so effectually disposed of by Mr. McLachlan, but the price received shows *he* certainly could not have attended the sale, or else he has abandoned his theory.

## EDITORIAL.

WE regret that the publishers of our contemporary, the *Coin Collector's Journal*, announce that they have found it necessary to discontinue it. The magazine ceases with the close of 1888. It has reached thirteen volumes and 156 numbers; and has been particularly valuable for the large number of cuts of coins and medals of interest, which have enriched its pages. Its proprietors, "Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd.," find that the increasing cares of business oblige them to suspend its publication.

MEDICAL Medals have been collected by a few numismatists only. As will be seen in the introductory remarks to Dr. Storer's articles on these pieces, beginning in the present issue, there are but two or three who have acquired any considerable number. Dr. Storer has made them a study, and has published several articles upon them in some of our contemporaries, among which are those especially relating to Sanitation to which we referred in our last issue. He has not only a fine cabinet of these pieces, and an excellent library of works pertaining to them by foreign authors, but is probably better informed on the subject than any other American numismatist. We believe our readers will welcome his contributions to this branch of our favorite science, which will extend into our next volume at least.

IN reference to the rarity of English War Medals and Decorations, we learn that our statement as to the difficulty of obtaining them, although from a former soldier in the British army, needs some qualification. There is a penalty attached to the sale, as stated, but there are various ways known of evading it. The medals are easily *lost*, with or without any intention on the part of the owner, but an affidavit of loss, with a nominal fee, generally secures a duplicate, and a recipient, at the close of his term of service, unless he had gained a claim to a pension, might not be unwilling to part with the medal for a consideration, and there seems to be less difficulty than is generally supposed in obtaining any one desired, with patience. The number of collectors of these decorations on this side the water is as yet small, but is increasing. The medals are interesting and often valuable, and being seldom offered by dealers here, will for some time to come fairly deserve to be marked as scarce by cataloguers, and in sales we have noticed they usually bring good prices.

We regret that we find ourselves obliged to postpone the publication of favors from Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., and M. F. Lobo, of Philadelphia, prepared for the present number, and also several other items of interest, which will appear in our next issue.

## CURRENCY.

AUTHORS, like coins, grow dearer as they grow old.

WIT, like gold coin, is circulated sometimes with one head on it and sometimes with another, according to the potentates who rule its realm.